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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Political.

[From the Bedford Gazette.]

To the Democratic Party.

It is, no doubt, already known to you that the late National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, nominated Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President. It is also, known that a portion of the Convention seceded and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. Having been present at both sessions of the Convention, and a spectator of all that transpired, I propose to give a few of the reasons why I regard the nomination of Douglas and Johnson as the regular nomination of the party, entitled to its universal support, and that of Breckinridge and Lane as irregular and disorganizing, meriting no favor at the hands of any Democrat, but, on the contrary, as justly deserving the hearty condemnation of the whole party.

Under the regular call of the National Committee, acknowledged by every Democrat in the United States, and in conformity with the universal custom of the party, the Convention assembled at Charleston, on the 23d of April, 1860. After a preliminary organization, made without objection from any quarter, it was found that there was one contested seat from the State of Massachusetts, one from Maryland, eleven from Illinois and thirty-five from New York. These cases were referred to a Committee of thirty-three members, being one from each State.

After a careful and patient investigation by the Committee, a report was made to the Convention. This was unanimous in every case, except that of New York. Six members of the committee made a minority report recommending the admission of one half of each delegation from that State. The report of the committee was adopted by the Convention after a full discussion. The vote in every case, except New York, was unanimous.—That part of the report relating to the New York Delegation, was adopted by a vote of 210½ to 55.

This completed the organization of the Convention. The Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted for the government of the Convention. This was done by the entire vote of the Convention. The rule requiring two thirds of the votes *given*, to make a nomination, was also unanimously adopted, as was a rule requiring a two-third vote of the Convention to alter or amend the Rules of the Convention. Every Congressional District in the United States and every State at large, was now fully represented. There was not a single vacancy. The Convention consisted of 303 members, and continued in session for several days, every member participating in the proceedings.

Two principles of Legislative, or Parliamentary law, may be here stated, as they have important bearings upon the regularity of the nomination now being considered.

First: *Every Legislative Body shall judge of the qualifications of its own members.*

Second: *A majority shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business.*

It is confidently asserted that both of these propositions are clearly established by the common law on the subject, in all civilized countries, unless some statute should provide otherwise. But in this case we are not only left to the common law, but have also the statute. The Convention, as we have seen, adopted the Rules of the House of Representatives. By these both of the propositions above stated, are clearly maintained. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, as the Constitution of the United States declares the same rules in the fifth section of the first Article thereof.

With the first of these propositions every member of the Convention was fully satisfied, because every one acquiesced in the decision of the Convention and remained to participate in the further proceedings thereof. The second proposition embraces two parts; to wit, that a majority *shall* constitute a Quorum and that less than a majority *shall not* constitute such Quorum.

Here it will be well to remember that every member of the whole Convention, including the subsequent Seceders, or Bolters, voted for the adoption of these rules.

The Convention continued in session with its 303 members, until the seventh and eighth days. At this time, some of the delegates became dissatisfied with the Platform adopted by the Convention, and for this reason and for this alone, fifty-one members withdrew from the Convention, separated finally and entirely from it, met in another part of the city and attempted to organize another Convention in opposition to the one they had left. This they adjourned to Richmond.—Most, if not all of you, have always held that every gentleman who agrees to enter a Convention, is in honor bound to abide by its decisions and support its nominees. These gentlemen, however, seemed to have adopted a different course.

As already stated, the ground and the only ground, of this secession was the Platform adopted by the Convention. You will, doubtless, feel anxious to know the character of the Platform which could thus drive off one-sixth of the members of the Convention. I think you will credit me when I assure you that it was the identical creed of the party in 1844—1848 the compromise measures of 1850—the Platform of Pierce, in 1852, the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, and the Cincinnati Platform, of 1856. The Convention reaffirmed the Cincinnati Platform, upon which James Buchanan was elected, and upon which the great battle of 1856 was fought and won; and this was deemed sufficient to justify 51 members in bolting.

The Convention (252 members remaining) continued in session and proceeded to ballot for a candidate. Fifty-seven votes were taken. On several of these, Judge Douglas received a majority of the whole Electoral College—the vote standing 152½ for Douglas, to 99½ for all others.

Before proceeding to a ballot, a proposition was offered on behalf of some of the Southern States remaining in the Convention, to the effect that the President of the Convention should not declare any person nominated until such person should have received a two-thirds vote of the whole Convention when full.—This was adopted by a vote of 141 to 112.—It was not offered as a rule, or as a change of the rules, but simply as a resolution of construction and direction to the Chair. On the tenth day of the Convention, at Charleston, having failed to make a nomination and the 51 seats being vacant, the Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, having first passed a resolution requesting the Democratic party of the several States to supply vacancies in their respective delegations.

On the 18th of June, the Convention re-assembled, at Baltimore. No delegates appeared from South Carolina and Florida.—One delegation appeared from Mississippi—these were the Seceders at Charleston, but having been re-elected by a State Convention, they were admitted.

One delegation (the Seceders) appeared from Texas. This was not elected by the people, or by any Convention, but was accredited by the State Central Committee.—Owing to the position of Texas—her large size and great distance from the Convention, and difficulty of calling a Convention, this delegation was also admitted.

There was one contested seat from Massachusetts, one from Missouri, one from Delaware, three from Arkansas, six from Louisiana, nine from Alabama and ten from Georgia. These were referred to the Committee on Credentials, then consisting of twenty-five members.

This committee, after a session of several days reported by an average vote of about fifteen to ten, in favor of the admission of the Seceders from Delaware, two Seceders and one new delegate from Arkansas, the new delegates from Alabama and Louisiana, and one-half of each from Georgia. The report of the committee was adopted in every case, except that of Georgia, in which all of the Seceders were admitted. By this action of the Convention, seventeen, votes were admitted to the Convention contrary to the views of the Seceders. Although this could in no way effect the result of the nomination, even if wrong, and although every member of the Convention had voted for and acknowledged the rule which declared that the Convention should judge of the qualifications of its own members, yet this was considered sufficient ground for a further secession of fifty members.

The Convention proceeded to make its nominations, passed an additional resolution on the subject of the platform, appointed a national committee and adjourned. Of the seventeen votes before mentioned, sixteen were in lieu of Seceders from Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas—one half vote from Massachusetts and Missouri each being contested on other grounds—51 and 50, or 101 deducted from 303, left in the Convention 202 members to which were added the 16 new delegates making 218 members.

On the first and second ballots at Baltimore, several of the delegates declined to vote—on the second ballot Judge Douglas received 181½ votes to 15 for all other candidates and the remainder blank. After the first vote Gov. Church, of New York, offered a resolution declaring him nominated and by implication rescinding the resolution of interpretation and instruction to the Chair adopted at Charleston. Objection being made, Gov. Church withdrew his motion. After the second ballot it was renewed by Mr. Clark of Missouri and a delegate from Virginia. It was then distinctly put by the President (both the affirmative and the negative) and adopted by acclamation and without a dissenting voice in the Convention.

As we have already seen, the Seceders at Charleston adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the 11th of June. At that time and place, they met and adjourned until the 21st of the same month.

At Baltimore the 50 Seceders were joined by 40 of the Seceders from Charleston (South Carolina with 8 members and Florida with 3 remaining at Richmond) met in another part of the city, organized an opposition, or hostile Convention, gathered up some fifteen additional delegates from some quarter or other, and with 105, delegates of all descriptions, nominated Breckinridge and Lane. At least 90 of those delegates were in the Charleston Convention and aided in the adoption of the rules of that body, one of which required a majority, or 152 members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

I have already stated that the admission of 17 votes contrary to the wishes of the Seceders did not affect the result. On the second ballot, Judge D. had 181½ votes. All others 15; the balance declining to vote. Deduct the 17 votes from 181½ and you have 164½, and add them to 15 you have 32 votes for all others. There is still being more than a quorum present and voting and Judge Douglas having received more than two-thirds of the votes given, he is clearly entitled to the support of every Democrat who acknowledges the binding force of nominating conventions. To say that he is *not* and that Breckinridge *is* the regular nominee of the party seem to me to be an insult to the understanding of every impartial voter. I have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the masses of the Democratic party of the country, and hope that upon sober reflection the people everywhere will as heretofore rally to the support of regular nominations, and preserve the integrity of the party. In the present aspect of affairs, it becomes important to determine correctly who is responsible for the present situation of the party. I assert that the Seceders and their allies and abettors, alone are responsible. There are but two reasons given by themselves for the secession. The platform at Charleston and the admission of the 17 delegates at Baltimore. These I propose to consider very briefly. Before I do this, however, I venture to assert that there are at least three causes which have led to this result: First, the failure of the Convention to adopt "Intervention" instead of "Non-Intervention" by Congress with the question of slavery in the territories. Second the desire among the friends of the Seceders, if not among themselves, to bring about a dissolution of the Union itself. Third, the personal hostility of some of these gentlemen, and others high in authority, towards Judge Douglas. These propositions shall also be briefly considered. The first secession of 51 members took place at Charleston on the adoption of the Platform. This we have already seen was a simple re-affirmation of the Cincinnati platform of 1856. The bolters desired the convention to declare in favor of Congressional Intervention in favor slavery in the Territories. The same doctrine was demanded by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, from the Baltimore Convention in 1848. He there obtained 36 votes for it to 216 against it. He demanded it in 1852 and failed to obtain it. I learn that Mr. Yancey who headed the Secession at Charleston, declared before the Committee on Credentials that he had opposed General Cass in 1848, and General Pierce in 1852, because he failed to obtain a recognition of his doctrine by the nominating Conventions. Time will not permit a further examination of this reason for the secession. It was upon a question of doctrine—one of the cardidal principles of the party. The Convention stood upon the same ground occupied in former times, adhering to the Cincinnati platform. The Seceders demanded a change and because it was refused, withdrew. The Republicans of the North declare that it is the right and duty of Congress to intervene against slavery in the Territories—the Seceders declare that it is the right and duty of Congress to intervene in favor of slavery in the Territories.—The Convention regarded both propositions as erroneous in principle, and adhered to the old doctrine of the party that it belonged to the people to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. True, there was, to some extent, a difference of opinion as to the time when the right to legislate on the subject of slavery commenced. But the Convention, by an almost unanimous vote, disposed of this subject, by a resolution declaring it the duty of all good citizens to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court upon this question.

The right to hold slave property in the Territories, even against an enactment of the Territorial legislature, involving as is does, a case at law, or in equity, as well as the constitutionality of the supposed law, is committed by the Constitution, directly to the judiciary. Should the decision of that tribunal be in favor of the right to hold the slave, all the powers of the Federal government are pledged to enforce the judgment. This is imously adopted at Reading, in March, 1860. substantially the doctrine of the platform unan-

The second and only remaining reason given by themselves, to justify their secession, was the action of the Convention on the contested seats. Here it will be well to observe that had not the first secession taken place, no such reason as the second would ever have existed. If then the judgment of the country should be that the adoption of the Cincinnati platform was no good cause of complaint, the entire responsibility for the present state of affairs rests with the Seceders. Had they remained in the Convention at Charleston, there would have been no contested seats at Baltimore.

We have already seen that a majority, or 152 delegates, constituted a quorum, and that the Convention was to judge of the qualifications of its own members. From such a decision there could be no appeal. In our State, the Lower House of the Legislature, consists of 100 members, 51 being a quorum: the Senate consist of 33 members, 17 being a quorum. Suppose ten seats in the House and five in the Senate are contested. They are, however, settled—even erroneously if you please. Some law receives 26 votes in the Lower House with 25 against it, and 9 votes in the Senate with 8 against it, being signed by the Governor, even though 5 of the 9 votes in the Senate and 10 of the 26 in the House were members whose seats were contested, it becomes as binding upon all the citizens of the Commonwealth as though it had received one hundred votes in the House and 33 in the Senate, and no seat in either branch had ever been contested. As well might the criminal on his way to the gallows, or to the prison, call upon the people to assemble in town meeting for his rescue, because the laws which tried and condemned him, were not regularly passed according to his notions of justice, as for these gentleman to say that these nominations were not regular.

But there is no just ground for complaint. In Mussachusetts Mr. Hallett was elected a delegate, Mr. Chaffee was *elected* alternate, Mr. H. could not go to Charleston. H. notified Mr. Chaffee of his inability to attend, and as I learn, he (Mr. H.) removed with his family, from the District. The seat was contested at Charleston and decided unanimously in favor of Mr. Chaffee. At Baltimore Mr. H. appeared and claimed his seat. He was rejected. In Arkansas neither Convention was regular nor in accordance with the usages of the party. Both were admitted—the seceders with power to cast two votes—the new delegates to cast one. The Missouri case was similar to that from Massachusetts. In Louisianna two Conventions were called. The one a Convention of the people—the other the old Convention whose time had expired and who had no more power to send delegates than any other similar number of individuals accidentally called together.

The new delegates were admitted—the old ones were liable to the objection already stated and also to the same objections hereafter given in the Alabama case. The old delegates from Georgia were liable to the same objection. Yet, the Convention refused to admit the new delegates, and actually admitted the old delegates, because a part of the delegates to the Georgia Convention, by whom the new delegation was chosen, at first met in Convention with those who had seceded at Charleston. It was because a portion of these had seceded or bolted, that their representatives were rejected.

In the State of Alabama, the delegation admitted to seats, were chosen by a State Convention called together by the people, "for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to nominate candidates who may be able to save the Government from the hands of those who will not regard our constitutional rights, and be the *means of securing the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union.*"

The Seceders from this State, were rejected. They were elected to the Richmond Convention—a body hostile to the Democratic party and proposing to nominate their own candidates. The meetings by which the delegates to the State Convention which elected the Seceders were chosen and the speeches made at those meetings, were almost entirely of a character hostile to the Democratic party.—One of their orators (and a Delegate) said of the Baltimore Convention, that "the man who would represent Alabama in that Convention should be branded with the brand of Cain. Though not a murderer of his kin, he would be a murderer of principle and of the constitutional rights of his section, that he would be more than the assassin who but takes the life of a fellow man."

Others declared "that to entertain the proposition to send delegates to Baltimore, would be at once to step with a coward's tread from the highest pinnacle of honor to the lowest depths of degradation and abasement."

Such was the tenor of all their meetings and speeches. Their Delegates showed credentials to Richmond and utterly refused to be bound by the action of our Convention.—Under these circumstances, the Convention deemed it wise to learn whether the great horse contained soldiers who were allies, or enemies, before it should be safely stabled within the gates of Troy. I have before stated that the admission of the 17 delegates already named, did not affect the general result. I have shown that on the vote given. I now desire to show the same thing in case no secession had taken place. 101 delegates seceded. Of these South Carolina and Florida remained at Richmond. This left 90. From this number deduct 16 Seceders whose places were supplied by new delegates, and we still have 74, who, by the action of the Baltimore Convention, had at any moment a right to resume their seats. There remained in the Convention 2½ from Maine, 2½ from Connecticut, 4½ from New Jersey, 17 from Pennsylvania, 3½ from Missouri, 2 from Delaware, and 7 from Kentucky, in all 39, who declined to vote for Judge Douglas. These added to the 74 were more than sufficient to prevent his nomination.

It is well known that some persons in the South have for a long time desired a dissolution of the Union. I believe some, if not all of the South Carolina Delegation to Richmond, avow that desire. This Convention at Richmond also nominated Breckinridge and Lane. Some declare that the election of a Republican President will be sufficient ground for a dissolution. Those who really desire a dissolution, could scarcely devise a surer method to accomplish it than by the dissolution of the Democratic party, thereby promoting the election of Mr. Lincoln. Is not the fact that such sentiments are avowed, a sufficient reason for all true Democrats to shun the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, as they would shun the enemies of their country?

Hostility to Mr. Douglas has had much to do with effecting the secession. That this hostility is unwise and unfounded in reason, public judgement and future history will surely determine. That he is able, patriotic and capable few if any will deny. That this hostility exists, a very few examples will clearly prove. In Massachusetts, three gentlemen were elected to Charleston as the open and avowed friends of Judge Douglas. All three of them were found among the Seceders at Baltimore. Two of them were appointed to high positions and lucrative offices after their election as delegates and before the meeting of the Convention. The third has been similarly rewarded since the adjournment of the Convention. Almost all the officers of the General Government and all the papers under their control, are now bitter against Douglas and warm for Breckinridge.

All the rules, usages and customs by which they went into power are now disregarded and held inferior to the personal hatred and subserviency of at least some of the minions of power. It is no use to multiply examples on this point.

The two causes of Secession given by those who withdrew and the reasons to which their conduct has been attributed, have been hastily considered.

There are two other causes of complaint, not yet mentioned—these are not given in justification of secession, but as reasons of dissatisfaction. One of these was the course of the convention in regard to the motion, or resolution of construction of the two thirds rule. This was, or was not, a rule of the convention. If a rule, it never was adopted because that (then) required a two-third vote and this only received 141 to 112. If it was not a rule, then it was a mere resolution, subject to the will of the majority at any time. It was clearly rescinded, or repealed, by the motion made by Gov. Church and renewed by Mr. Clark. Even if it had been a rule, it was repealed, because the motion was adopted unanimously. The motion adopted after the secession at Charleston, never received a majority of a full convention, and was repealed by the entire vote of the convention, 218 delegates being present.

Another objection urged in some quarters, was the unit rule of the convention.

This was simply reducing the common law of the party on the subject of voting to a statute. The rule provided that minorities might vote, except in cases when the State convention had directed the vote to be cast as an unit. Such had been almost the universal custom of former conventions. The records of conventions will show minority votes from many of the States of the Union. Under the old rules and practice, it seldom, if ever, happened that the majority of an uninstructed delegation attempted to stifle the will of the minority. But from the fact that such high-handed efforts were being made by some of the delegations to this convention, the rule was adopted. It was fully considered and discussed in committee, and passed by a vote of 25 to 2. In the convention it was again fully discussed and adopted by a vote of 197 to 103½. Indeed, the chief, if not the only argument against it, was that it was unnecessary, as the right to cast such votes already existed. This rule received the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, half of Deleware, nearly all of Missouri and Arkansas, part of North Carolina and several other delegates who afterwards seceded. But aside from this, it was right in itself. It provided that in cases of instruction so to do, Delegations should vote as a unit. In other cases, delegates should be allowed to vote for themselves.

The first part of the Rule can not be objected to. When a gentleman accepts the trust under instructions, he does not represent himself, but his State. He has no individual views and if he had, he is in honor bound to suppress them. Any other course of action by the individual, or by the convention, would conflict with State rights and State sovereignty.

This method made N. York, Ohio and Indiana unanimous for Douglas, and Georgia, Aladama, Mississippi and Louisiana unanimous against him.

On the other hand, in all cases where the State conventions had neglected or refused to instruct, the delegates were allowed to vote as they saw fit. Any other course would again have been an interference with State Sovereignty, in electing their delegations, and an act of tyrrany by the majority towards the minority. This method gave Judge Douglas, a few votes in Pennsylvania, one in North Carolina, one in Tennessee and one in Virginia. It lost him 3 in Maine, 2½ in Connecticut and 1½ in Minnesota. Maryland, Missouri and Massachusetts, being equally divided, were not affected by the Rule.

All these, however, appear to me to be objections hunted up, on purpose, by men determined in advance to be dissatisfied, and going abroad in search of reasons to justify or bolster up as far as possible their course of action. Half the effort to find reasons in favor of the action of the national convention of their party, and in support of its nominees, would lead to a very different result.

Not only have we the regular nomination of the National Convention to urge us to the support of Douglas & Johnson, but we have also the action of our own delegation. Mr. Douglas received 10 votes on both ballots at Baltimore from our Delegation. This required twenty members of our Delegation, while it contained in all 54. In addition to these 20 delegates, the nomination was ratified by several others of the delegation—Messrs. Dawson, Hughes, Jones, McGee, Van Zant, Blood, Brodhead, Clymer, Gloninger and others.

We have then all the binding force of a regular nomination and we have the usages of the party urging us to the support of our nominees. We have candidates in every way worthy of our support. We have the union and harmony of the Democratic party of the country to preserve. Let no personal preferences, or faint dissatisfaction, weaken our strength or divide our forces. We have a common enemy before us; let us have no treason in our camp, but stand together as one man for the success of our ticket and our party. Above all, let us not for a moment encourage those who in any event look to a dissolution of the Union, as a remedy for their fancied ills. Beware lest secession from the organization of your party, may land you in the ranks of an army, if not enlisted, at least commanded by officers engaged in constant efforts to accomplish a secession from the Union itself. JOHN CESSNA.

BEDFORD, July 10th, 1860.

Weak in the Knees.

The *Sunbury Gazette* tells the whole truth in the following article. Read it:

Most of our Democratic exchanges have come to us, since the nominations at Baltimore, in a very shaky condition, and pitifully weak in the knees. They appear not to know exactly to whom they belong, and seem to be anxious for some high authority to tell them for whom to go. Hence they have declared neither for Douglas nor Breckinridge. They present a beautiful specimen of a sturdy press—an edifying example of independent and conscientious journalism, waiting for some action of the State Executive Committee to remove all responsibility from their shoulders; in short, hesitating until a cabal of scheming politicians and interested office-holders shall give them their instructions. Why, gentlemen, at this time there is no reason for hesitation. On the one hand you have the nominees of the regular Democratic Convention, and on the other the men selected by a factious portion of that body, who twice seceded from the regular organization because they were not allowed to dictate both the platform and the candidate. You have Douglas who has fought out an acknowledged principle of the party—that of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Cincinnati platform—fought it out in the face of the most malicious persecution and violent opposition; and you have Breckinridge, that misguided young politician, who has lent himself a willing tool in the hands of Yancey, Jeff. Davis, Rhett, Toombs, Wise and Slidell, who for years have openly avowed the treason of disunion. Is there reason to waver between the representative of the old doctrines and land marks of the party and the representative of anti-Democratic dogmas, recently devised, and designed exclusively for the protection and extension of slavery? Is there occasion for doubt and uncertainty in selecting the standard bearer from the two presented to the party—the one springing legitimately from the regular organization, and the other the offspring of a factious assembly drawn off by conspirators and governed by disunionists?

The choice is easy, and the hesitency displayed most contemptible. It is not the duty of the press to hesitate until a parcel of interested politicians, government officials, Administration stipendiaries, custom-house officers, tide-waiters, postmasters, &c., shall mark out the course to be pursued, but, as the conservator of political honesty and the leader of public opinion, the press should take the lead; and when it abjectly waits to receive instructions from those who are in fact its creatures, it compromises its influence, and very properly forfeits the respect of the public.

And had the Democratic press of the North hitherto spoken out in plain terms against the ruinous doctrines of Southern fire-eaters; slavery extensionists, and disunionists, which have been thrust upon the party as its political faith, we would not have been compelled to witness in this section of the Union that wholesale stampede from our ranks which has reduced us to a minority in the North, and has swollen the ranks of the Republicans until they threaten to overwhelm us. And if we continue our abject subserviency to the slavery domination, yielding to its every demand, and asking nothing more than to be its menials; past experience is sufficient to convince us that in a very short time there will not be Democrats enough in the North to elect a township constable. The fight for Douglas is not merely for principle, but it is for the existence of our party.

There is a Parallel.

The advocates of the disunion ticket tell us John C. Breckinridge is no secessionist—that his opinions and sentiments are fervent for the integrity of our great Confederacy.—They point to his renowned ancestry, his gallantry as a soldier, his talents as a man, his once popularity as a Democratic citizen, and to his distinguished position of Vice President, as overwhelming proofs of what they so exultingly aver.

John C. Breckinridge was once a patriot, and might have execrated as much as any man those who would raise their felon hand against the unity of these States. But, has he not banded himself with secessionists?—Has he not compromised the historic past of his own family by lending himself to the traitorous aims and ambitious aspirations of Southern disunionists? Is he not the chosen candidate of that Southern Lucifer, whose aim for years has been to disrupt the great Democratic party and "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution?" who, after his secession from the Charleston Convention, is said to have declared that in that city, with the associations of Calhoun clustering around them, was the proper place, and that the time to inaugurate a Southern Confederacy: and who, in his speech at the Bolters' Convention at Baltimore, proclaimed that because the Congress of the United States had admitted to the sisterhood of States the sovereign State of California, in derogation as he thought of Southern rights, he was prepared to break up this mighty Confederacy, sanctified by the patriotism of our Washington, and the last best hope of oppressed humanity throughout the world? It will not do to say that this man is not their exponent. Was he not their leader in secession at Charleston, their chief counsellor at Baltimore and Richmond? And all know that in their meetings and conventions, their banner cry has been "Yancey! Yancey!" John C. Breckinridge, say of him what you will, is banded with disunionists. He has his parallel in our own brief history as a nation.

A son of clerical ancestry, of brilliant talent, at an early age conspicuously and bravely participated in the struggle of the revolution. He was brought into intimate soldiery relations with Washington. He took part in the heroic daring and suffering of the little American army that invested Quebec, and when the brave Montgomery fell, dying at the base of its craggy heights, this young man, his aid-de-camp, shouldered the body of his general, and retreated through the deep snow, until compelled to abandon his precious burden by the pursuing foe. Through all the war for independence, none bore a braver part. And after its close, he rivalled Alexander Hamilton at the bar of New York and became the very Warwick of the Democracy of that great State. No man was more popular and facinating with the people. He was their idol, and their favor elevated him to the Vice Presidency, and, like Breckinridge, he too presided over the Senate, but with far greater ability. He even fiercely and almost successfully contended with the great Jefferson for the Presidential prize. For some reason, perhaps because of disappointed Presidential aspirations, he too banded himself with conspirators against the integrity of the Union, and sought its dismemberment. The strong arm of the government pursued him to the far-off South, arrested him, and at the city of Richmond Aaron Burr was tried as a traitor. With scarcely a tithe of the treason of a Yancey about him, Aaron Burr, the once Vice President and the idol of his party, died execrated in wretched poverty and oblivion, and his once fair name went down to posterity a hissing and a byword of reproach and ignominy.

At the same city in the State of Virginia, where a Vice President was tried for treason, Secessionists and Disunionists inaugurate another Vice President for their leader.

Let John C. Breckinridge ponder well over the cereer, and take warning at the fate of Aaron Burr.—*State Sentinel.*

Republican Relics of the Campaign.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following list of relics, discovered by a political antiquarian, which he proposes to tell cheap to those who may desire to adorn some campaign wigwam. The list will be read with interest:

1. Handle of the maul with which Lincoln split his first rail.
2. Chew of tobacco masticated during the operation.
3. Waistband of breeches split during the operation.
4. Patch of seat ditto.
5. Portrait of the man who stood against a tree looking at Old Abe splitting the rail.—[Old Abe told him if he kept on sogering there he'd never go into Congress, and he didn't.]
6. Horns of the oxen which hauled the rails.
7. Half pint of whiskey (rifle warranted to kill at a hundred yards) distilled in the hollow, by Old Abe.
8. Original tin pot out of which Old Abe took his drinks.
9. View of that grocery, (by "our own artist on the spot."
10. String of one of the original brogans worn by the prophet in his hegira from Kentucky to Illinois.
11. Half a pound of best Young Hyson sold by Lincoln, as a grocer, to the sire of the first white child born in Sangamon county.
12. Pine knot from the original hut built by Uncle Abe from lumber got out by his own hands.
13. Hair from the mane of horse which won a race of which Uncle Abe was judge.
14. Ditto from tail of losing horse in the same race.
15. Tooth knocked out of man's head who fought another man, and chose Honest Old Abe for reference.
16. Portrait of Old Abe when he tried to look pretty and frightened a child of one of the first families in the country into convulsions.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES.
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Let the People Know!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing rebel had seceded, 425 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 212½ votes—10½ *more* than TWO-THIRDS of a FULL Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, Stephen A. Douglas received 181½ votes of the 212½, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the *unanimous choice* of the Convention, passed *without a single dissenting voice;* so that Stephen A. Douglas actuallly received 212½ votes—ten and a half votes *more* than a *full Convention!*

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority to form any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on anybody—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS?—The last clause of the last resolution adopted by the Reading Convention which put in nomination Henry D. Foster, reads thus:

"We, individually and collectively, pledge the best efforts of *every delegate* of this Convention in behalf of the nominations we have made, and also *of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, soon to be held at Charleston.*"

Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was a delegate to, and President of the Reading Convention—and by the adoption of the *pledge* as given above, he, as an honorable man, must either give his best efforts to the support of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the *nominees* of the Democratic National Convention, or *resign* the post he occupies. The Democracy of the Old Keystone do not want at the head of their State organization a man who can so easily bolt his pledge to the National organization. Will Mr. Welsh resign, or will he persist in his efforts, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, to disorganize the Democratic party by opposing the nominees of the Convention?

☞ The *Juniata Register*, published at Mifflintown, strikes from the Electoral Ticket the names of Richard Vaux and Jesse R. Crawford because they refuse to support for the Presidency anybody else than the regularly nominated candidates, Douglas and Johnson. Vaux and Crawford were both delegates to the State Convention which nominated Foster and appointed the Electors, and they, with every other delegate in that body, pledged themselves to support the nominees of the National Convention. And now, because they are determined to adhere faithfully and honestly to their pledges, they are denounced by the *disorganizers* as traitors.

☞ Because John W. Forney advocates the election of Douglas and Johnson, some few of the soft-shell Administration rule or ruin adherents would like to impress upon the minds of Democrats the possibility of their party being sold to the Republicans.—Forney has enemies in the Democratic party—had when he nominated and elected James Buchanan. He publishes a paper independent of any party, and says a great many good things—and adheres more strictly to the truth than his bitter enemies. We hope Forney will stick to Douglas—we would rather have him with us than against us.

☞ The Sam Houston New York State Convention met last week, and, after forming half of an Electoral Ticket, broke up in a row. So the fifth wheel to a wagon will be dispensed with.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-MORROW.—We cordially indorse the call for the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on to-morrow, and we hope to see a full attendance. The Convention, or Mass Meeting, is called for consultation, and we believe it will result in much good. It can do the regular *Democratic* organization no harm, for none but Democrats who remain faithful to their pledges and the regular nominees of the National Democratic party will be permitted to take part in the proceedings.

The Breckinridge disorganizers protest against this Convention because it has not been ordered by Mr. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, but the Democracy will not look to Mr. Welsh as their leader until he has agreed to carry out in good faith the pledge he voluntarily gave in the Reading Convention.

☞ The *York Gazettee* in the present crisis as in times gone by, will be found a faithful supporter of the regular nominations of the party."—*York Gazette, June 26.*

Wm. H. Welsh, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, is editor of the *Gazette*, but as yet his paper has not raised the names of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, neither has it declared against them; but the editor, as Chairman of the Committee, has attempted, through the Committee, to have the *only* nominations made by the *National Democratic Convention* repudiated by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Until Mr. Welsh is willing to play the part of an honest party leader we shall protest against the party being influenced by any dictation coming from him as Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

HENRY D. FOSTER.—We have been repeatedly asked, "What will Henry D. Foster do—will he support Douglas or Breckinridge?" Not knowing, we cannot say—but we are willing to take him as he is—without any *new* pledge on the Presidential question. He has a claim upon every Democratic voter in the State, and we feel very certain that he will receive the votes of all except those determined on disorganizing and destroying the party.—*Douglas, Johnson, Foster and Victory,* is the battle cry of all true Democrats.

ON THE ANXIOUS BENCH—the Administration disorganizers. They want to *slide* back into the regular Democratic organization on a "compromise" plank. They may be good looking, but they can't come in until they repent of their connection with the Disunionists, and will agree to support the National Democratic nominees—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. The Democratic party must preserve its dignity—its honor.

SOLD.—Mr. Buchanan gave the marshalship of the northern district of Ohio to a man named Johnson. Part of the price was to defeat Douglas. In distributing his appointments of census takers, Johnson tendered two places to editors, demanding that the papers should oppose Douglas. All refused him except two—the editors of two German papers. These editors got their appointments; stopped their papers three weeks to take the census, and then, their work having been performed, resumed the publication of their journals with the names of Douglas and Johnson at their heads. The marshal admits that he has been sold.

☞ "The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says, the Breckinridge party 'really prefer the election of Lincoln to the success of Douglas.'"

Certainly they do. Mr. Buchanan did not show his disposition more clearly in 1858, when he threw the influence of the Federal Admistration in favor of Lincoln's election to the United States Senate, than did the Disorganizers at Baltimore, when they raised the standard of rebellion by the nomination of Breckinridge. Another, and very strong evidence of their preference of Lincoln, is the sympathy almost universally manifested for them by the Abolition press.

HON. A. H. STEVENS, OF GEORGIA, IN THE FIELD.—This profound Statesman, eloquent speaker, and sound National Democrat has entered the field for Douglas and Johnson.—So fully impressed is he with the importance of the contest, that he announces his determination not to confine his efforts to Georgia alone, but to go into all the Southern States.

The Northern Rebels will probably find, before November, that they missed the mark at which they aimed when they united their political fortunes with the disunionists of the South. They will find, before that time, that among conservative men in the South, Yancey and his programme are as much detested as they are among the National Democrats of the North. They will find that the most able men in the Southern States will support the nominees of the National Convention, and that the masses, the great majority of the party will sustain them—and they will find, *after* the election, that their candidates have not received a single Electoral vote in the Union!

ALL FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—The Republican papers, including the New York *Tribune*, are working harmoniously with the Breckinridge disorganizing Administration sheets to defeat Douglas and Johnson. Just now it is difficult to tell whether Breckinridge or Lincoln is the Republican candidate, so earnest are the Republicans in their praise of Breckinridge. *Democrats* will readily understand the object of such a Union of extremes.

☞ The Democratic State Executive Committee will meet at Cresson on Thursday the 9th of August next.

Something to Ponder.

There is not, says the Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, in the State of Pennsylvania a single paper supporting the nominees of the secessionists—Breckinridge and Lane—that is not directly or indirectly, controlled by the patronage of the Federal Government. In every case that we can call to mind, the editor either holds office or is under the influence of office-holders. We may say the same in regard to the Electoral Ticket compromise proposed by the Welsh State Central Committee. It is denounced by every sound, reliable National Democratic Douglas press in the State, and supported only by such papers as have persistently and consistently abused Douglas, or only declared for him at the eleventh hour, or those that, still later, tendered him a doubtful support after his nomination. These undeniable facts ought to open the eyes of the true Democracy of the State and show them the importance of sustaining, firmly and fearlessly, the nominees of the National Convention against the open assaults or deceptive propositions of the Federal Administrations and its legions of hired myrmidons.

If the Democracy of the nation fail to strike now, and strike effectively, in behalf of *organization, usage,* and PRINCIPLE, it is doubtful whether the opportunity will be again soon presented. The power of the Central Government is tremenduous, and is rapidly increasing; and this power has been exercised by the present Administration to crush popular sentiment and bring the people into slavish subjection to the President. He has warred against every element of Democracy, and if he succeeds in his present crusade against the candidates and usages of the party, he will have accomplished his purpose—its utter demoralization—and then will follow, naturally, what he aims at, the concentration of power in the Federal arm, civil dissension, intestine war, dissolution of the Union—wreck of liberty, of hope, of happiness.

THE LION TAMER AND THE LITTLE GIANT.—Herr Driesbach, who lives on a fine farm near Wooster, Ohio, says Douglas will surely be elected, and comes at that conclusion from the fact that a cherry tree on his farm never bears fruit except in a Presidential year when the Democratic candidate is sure to be elected. This season the tree is fuller than ever known before, and the cherries are of better quality; hence he reasons that our victory will be an easy one, because we have a better candidate than in any previous contest.

Deserting the Disunionists.

The Nicholasville, (Kentucky) *Democrat*, published in Mr. Breckinridge's district, hoists the flag of Douglas and Johnson.—The editor says:

"It has been, and is now, our fixed determination to support the man for President who fairly and justly obtained the nomination. While we admire and love Mr. Breckinridge we can not forsake the modicum of nationality that yet remains to the Democracy to promote his interest to the detriment of that party whose recent rupture has cast such a gloom over our land and nation. We love the Union. We will never knowingly take a position which will array one section of the Union against another. Mr. Breckinridge did not receive the vote of Kentucky in Convention, *and he will not receive it in November next.* If he accepts the nomination from the handfull of delegates who seceded at Baltimore, it will militate against the success of Mr. Douglas, while it insures his own overwhelming defeat. At a time like the present, when the greatest harmony is needed to insure success, it is suicidal to attempt a victory with a divided front.

"Our banner is now unfurled to the breeze, with the honored names of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, for President, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia for Vice President, inscribed upon its national folds. Under this banner we expect, in November next, to achieve a triumphant and glorious victory, to the utter dismay and confusion of all the fragments of sectional parties against which the pure and unterrified Democracy have to contend."

A Post Master Speaks.

The *Fulton Democrat*, edited by J. B. Sansom, Esq., Postmaster at McConnellsburg, comes to us this week with the National Democratic ticket flying at its mast-head. The editor says:—

"In accordance with the views hertofore expressed in our editorial columns, we this day raise to the mast-head of the "Democrat" the names Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic party for President and Vice President. We do this so that our friends may know where we are on this question, and because it is not in our power to equivocate or "carry water on both shoulders." We are for Douglas and Johnson, heart and soul, and the best efforts we are capable of shall be used to promote their election. Whilst we regret the split in the ranks of the party, made wider by designing demagogues and tricky politicians, our duty as a Democratic editor is plain. We recognize the action of the regular Convention at Baltimore as the action of the Democratic party of the nation. By that action we as Democrats are bound, and although the nominations made, may not be those we would have wished, yet duty and honor compels all who are *really* Democrats to acquiesce and give them a hearty support.

Our preference as an individual was originally for Mr. Breckinridge, and if he had received the nomination, most heartily would we have supported him. The representatives of the party have decided otherwise and we shall do all in our power to sustain them.—We started out in life as a Democrat pledged to sustain *regular nominations*, and after battling for the principles of the party for twelve years, it is now too late for us to retrace our steps."

GAME OF THE SECEDERS.—They declare they will break up the Union if Lincoln is electeed President. Then they run a ticket in the North and South in order to promote the election of Lincoln.

The True Issue.

The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, true to the principles of the party, and in obedience to the known will of the constituencies of its delegates, re-established the tried platform of the party upon a permanent and enduring basis, and inscribed upon its banner the name of Stephen A. Douglas, as the standard bearer of the Democracy in the coming campaign. It discharged the high duty committed to its keeping nobly and fearlessly, in defiance of the utmost efforts of disorganizers, poltical demagogues and tricksters, and of the most stupendous system of brow-beating and terrorism this country has ever witnessed, and fully indicated the supremacy of the popular voice.

The issue distinctly presented to the people by the action of the Democratic convention is whether the policy of Congressional non-intervention with slavery in the Territories shall be abandoned, and the doctrine of intervention, in behalf of or against slavery hereafter become the cardinal tenet of the government, and this issue must be met and settled one way or the other. The ulstraists of the south and the Republicans of the north are allies and confederates in this contest. They agree as to the principle itself they differ only as to its application. Both are alike advocates of Congressional despotism; both alike aim at the perversion of the powers of government by striking down the rights of the people in the Territories; both alike stake political existence upon a dogma whose triumph, whichsoever way enforced in practice, must end in the rupture of every tie which binds the different sections of our common country together.

That we may not be charged with misapprehension as to the position of the Republican party, we quote from the New York Courier and Enquirer, the organ of Wm. H Seward. It says:

"The *slave states*, the *republican party* and Mr. Seward, all hold that Congress has the constitutional right to pass whatever laws it pleases for the government of the Territories. We only differ as to the character of the laws to be passed and what is expedient. Not so, Mr. Douglas. He holds that Congress possessed no such right, but that the people of a Territory, may, at their pleasure, establish or abolish slavery." Without stopping to discuss the correctness of every portion of this statement, it is enough for our purpose to call the attention of our readers to this broad declaration and confession, that the Republicans and the Slave States hold to identically the same principle, Congressional intervention. It is not true, however, that the slaves States hold to their doctrine. It is only southern ultraism that demands it. In this campaign, then, there are but two antagonistic parties, the Democracy headed by Douglas on the one side, battling for non-intervention, the Republicans and Fire-eaters, headed by Lincoln and Yancey *on the other, contending for intervention.* That individual who cherishes the idea that this government can be successfully administered upon the principle of Congressional interference with popular rights—who believes that the harmony of the union can be maintained by the establishment of any such doctrine, has read the history of his country to little advantage, and is profoundly ignorant of the temper of the American people.

Who is there so innocent of the operation of our institutions as to entertain for a moment the conviction that the south would tolerate Congressional interdiction of slavery in the Territories? Who are so credulous as to believe that the North would acquiesce in Congressional protection? Are the people of this country prepared to take the suicidal step of sustaining this dogma of intervention? Are they prepared to hazard the peace and good will, nay, even the Union of these States, by establishing a principle upon the application of which the most angry and bitter internecine feuds most inevitably break out? Are they prepared to iniatiate a policy depending for support upon appeals to the passions and prejudices of different sections of the country against the peace of the whole? If, as we firmly believe, they are not ready to place themselves in this position; if, on the contrary, they desire to secure the perpetuity of the institutions of their country and fraternal concord throughout all its borders; if they wish to banish forever from the national halls the disturbing elements which have brought the Union to the very verge of disruption, they will rally to the banner of DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY and NON-INTERVENTION, and by a crowning triumph frustrate for all time the designs of the plotters of disunion, and rescue the country from the fatal control of Northern and Southern fanaticism.—*Chicago Times.*

☞ Hon. John Forsyth of Alabama, has returned to Mobile, and he improves the first opportunity to nail to the counter the falsehood that his "advocacy of Douglas had anything to do with his personal relations to the head bolter who lives in the White House. Mr. Forsyth further adds that Mr. Douglas was his first choice at Cincinnati. But he there withdrew in favor of Mr Buchanan. "He expended forty thousand dollars out of his private fortune, in the canvass, to elect him. Is not the paternal portrait of James Buchanan verified in the requital by James Buchanan of these noble sacrifices of Judge Douglas?—We feel relieved from all restraints in speaking of Mr. Buchanan. He is no longer the *Democratic* President. He has rebelled against the party which, in an evil hour, made him what he is. He has deserted with his Democratic uniform on his back and his Democratic commission in his pocket. He is a deserter, and we say, 'shoot him.' We have the testimony of a Southern Senator, given to us within a week, and that Senator not friendly to Douglas, that Mr. Buchanan would not hesitate an instant to vote for Lincoln in opposition to the Democratic nominee and the man who withdrew four years ago to make him President. The Democratic party is no longer responsible for his acts. He has made his bed with the mutineers—let him lie there. His sands of office are fast running out, and he will leave his chair detested by the Democratic party as its worse and bitterest enemy."

☞ That leading Republican paper, the New York *Times*, in a late article, says:

"That he [Mr. Buchanan] should be reviled by Republicans might, to him, seem natural, though to us most unjust and ungrateful; for certainly to no one man in the country, nor to any thing in themselves, are Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin more largely indebted for the bright prospects now opening before them than they are to the public conduct and career of the present Democratic President."

☞ Douglas, in 1848, canvassed Illinois for Gen. Cass, the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Breckinridge, in 1848, voted for Gen. Taylor, the the opponent of Democratic party.

Gen. Henry D. Foster.

It has been many years since the Democratic party of Pennsylvania had a candidate for Govenor so thoroughly qualified and so eminently popular as Gen Henry D. Foster. His history has been an uninterrupted career of devotion to the interests and honor of the Commonwealth, and his great abilities have enabled him to perform services for which the people cannot readily forget. In every portion of the State he is equally a favorite, and nothing can prevent his election, but the most inexcusable apathy on the part of the Democracy. However popular Mr. Curtin, his opponent, may be as a man, he yet lacks many qualifications for the high position which Gen. Foster possesses in an eminent degree, and a comparison of their claims cannot but prove highly advantageous to the latter.—This fact is admitted by many prominent members of the opposition party, and cannot be denied by the most unscrupulous.

The Gubernatorial election takes place one month before that for President of the United States, and whatever differences may exist among the Democracy in regard to the latter contest, there can be no reason why all should not be united at the former. The preservation of the Democratic preponderance in the State of Pennsylvania is of the utmost importance. Such a party here will serve as a nucleus around which the friends of the Union can rally hereafter for new victories and new honors. To yield all this would be worse than madness, and hence we urge upon the Democracy of the State to rally with one accord to the support of General Foster. He represents principles upon which all Democrats in Pennsylvania agree: he is a gentleman of unblemished character and the most brilliant talents; let us, therefore, forget all minor differences so far as he is concerned, and triumphantly elect him.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

Startling Rumors in Political Circles---Treason and Disunion Threatened.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whose despatches have always proved reliable and who is evidently well informed on all he writes, telegraphs the following for which we ask an attentive perusal:

"Rumors of the most treasonable and startling character in regard to the real objects of the Sothern secessionists and disunionists have recently been made known to two prominent politicians of the South, and overtures made to them which they spurned with indignation. Were I at liberty to mention their names. In connection with the traitors who made the advances, it would create the most intense alarm and solicitude for the stability and continuance of our glorious Union. I am no alarmist, but let me admonish the true friends of the Constitution and the country before it is too late.

A daring, unbridled and unscrupulous set of madmen, who are continually referring to the sagacity, the nerve and success of Louis Napoleon, are the leaders of the movement now on foot to overthrow the Government of this proud and happy country. If success should attend them in the plot now matured, and to be carried out about the ides of March next, all, they think, will be with them. If, on the contrary, their scheme fails, and their traitorous conduct be crushed by the power and force of the popular feeling, they think they will have a secure retreat behind State Governments, where they will take shelter to save their necks from the halter they will so richly deserve. For the present, I will not develop more. You will soon hear it from other sources, and I will not then occupy the position of an alarmist, which you now may be disposed to assign me. I warn you that we are on the eve of a disruption. The world is rife with discontent and revolution. I pray that our land may be exempt. But mark my predictions. The sappers and miners are at work under the name of Democracy. I have never sent you one word of intelligence, which I had reason to believe was not true; I never shall. Forewarned, forearmed.

Monarchical Tendencies.

We observed a paragraph in the papers recently, stating that the gifted, and now aged poet, Fitz Greene Halleck had left his country residence for a few days, to go to New York to see the Great Eastern steamship. Some one meeting him entered into conversation with him on the subject of politics, and in the course of the interview, Mr. Halleck, it is stated, announced himself in favor of slavery and a *monarchist*! If we are not mistaken the author of "Marco Bozarris" is not alone in his opinions. We have not a doubt that a full crop of monarchical ideas have sprung up in this country during the last four years, and last winter as we sat in our upper room at the "Federal City," the scene came up vividly before us of an imperial train in the future, crowding along Pennsylvania Avenue towards the Capitol, there to place the American Eagle, fashioned into a crown, upon the head of some military or civil despot who had successfully robbed the people of their liberties. Men may say that this was all a bit of fancy, and that it hurt no one to indulge in it—that it was mere fancy and had no facts to stand on. We are disposed to think otherwise. We saw much a Washington giving us the idea that the earlier simplicity of the Republic is fast passing away. Corruption stalks through all the avenues of the government and is confined to the members of no one political party. These are indications that point to the downfall of republicanism. Our institutions cannot be sustained without public virtue, and thus is rapidly deteriorating. But we have another fact showing that the monarchical idea is not only entertained but expressed. A few members of Congress were talking familiarly in one of the rooms of the Capitol last winter, when one of them, a representative from South Carolina, and entirely the most moderate man in that delegation said, *that he had no doubt a limited monarchy was the best government in the world!* So Mr. Halleck is not alone in his opinions, and we suppose that when Mr. Yancey succeeds with his disunionism, we shall not have a new Republic, but a new Monarchy. When Yancey the First puts on the imperial purple, there will thereafter be no incoming president to disturb the "peculiar institution," which is to sacred to be interfered with by popular majorities.—A new southern monarchy and slavery in perpetuity, ought to be the rallying cry of the Breckinridge and Lane party.—*West Chester Democrat.*

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA.—The Troy *Advertiser*, published at Troy, Pike county, Alabama, heretafore the most zealous fire-eating paper, changes its its position, and hoists the names of Douglas and Johnson.

COURT AFFAIRS---AUG. TERM 1860.

GRAND JURY.

Richard Brown, farmer, Springfield.
J. Chamberlain, inn keeper, Warriorsmark.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
Aaron W. Evans, carpenter, Cassville.
James Gifford, J. P., Tell.
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
William Geissinger, " Juniata.
Samuel M. Green Esq., iron master, Porter.
Samuel Hagey, farmer, Brady.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
Samuel Hatfield, iron master, Porter.
James Huey, farmer, Brady.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Thompson Lane, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Mark, farmer, Juniata.
Abraham Miller, Plasterer, Shirley.
Samuel Neff, farmer, Porter.
John Nail, blacksmith, Walker.
John Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Price, farmer, Shirley.
David Stoner, farmer, Clay.
Peter C. Swoope, gentleman, Huntingdon.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
John Baker, mason, Shirley.

TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Q. Adams, iron master, Franklin.
Richard Ashman, merchant, Clay.
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Eilim Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Thomas M. Barton, farmer, Shirley.
John Brown, farmer, Springfield.
William Wimer, constable, Carbon.
John G. Boyer, merchant, Penn.
John Brown, farmer, Shirley.
Thomas Bell, farmer, Barree.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Jonathan Carothers, mill wright, Tod.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Nathan Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
William E. Corbin, farmer, Juniata.
John Corbin, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Ephraim Chilcote, farmer, Union.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
Samuel Davis, laborer, Warriorsmark.
David E. Engyert, farmer, Penn.
James Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
John Fife, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
James Green, marble cutter, Huntingdon.
Benjamin F. Glasgow, farmer, Union.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Philip Hazard, farmer, Union.
Jacob Hallman, farmer, Oneida.
William Harper, mason, Cromwell.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
John Kiner, farmer, Franklin.
David S. Lindsey, tailor, West.
Peter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
John M. Leech, mill wright, Franklin.
Samuel McPherren, mason, Alexandria.
Samuel Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Joseph W. Sharer, agent Shirley.
Isaac Smith, farmer, Shirley.
George Sipes, J. P., Cromwell.
Luden Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
William Shaw, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Michael Star, farmer, Cromwell.
Milton Sangree, teacher, Walker.
Henry Walker, merchant, Alexandria.
John Walls, farmer, Cass.
William Willhelm, shoemaker, West.
John A. Green, carpenter, Oneida.
George Harvey, mason, Henderson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William Appleton, farmer, Dublin.
Jacob Bumbaugh farmer, Penn.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn,
David Burley, laborer, West.
Horace L. Brown, M. D., Cassville.
Amos Clarke, farmer, Tod.
George Fleck, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Fleck, farmer, Union.
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn.
George Garner, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Peter Heffner, shoemaker, Walker.
James Harper, farmer, Dublin.
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Frederick Hecter, farmer, Tod.
William Hoffman, shoemaker, Jackson.
John S. Isett, iron master, Franklin.
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin,
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Samuel W. Myton, merchant, Barree.
Charles W. Moore, M. D., Carbon.
James McPherron, mason, Alexandria.
Nathan McDivitt, farmer, Oneida.
William K. Rahm, constable, Huntingdon.
Levi Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
David R. Stonebraker, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Swoope, J. P., Union.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
John Thompson, blacksmith, Jackson.
Elias B. Wilson, coachmaker, Cassville.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
John Watson, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.
John Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

Tsett & Myton	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Myton & Bro.	vs	Same.
Jacob H. Lex	vs	Caldwell & Hoover.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
James Wall	vs	Jonathan Wall.
D. Logan	vs	B. X. Blair.
John Hutchison	vs	Michael Funk, et al.
Miller Wallace	vs	M. McCauly, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

C. H. Schriner	vs	A. Lewis.
S. L. Keen, Admisistratrix	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
Morningstar's Adm'x	vs	Jas. Entrekin & Stone.
Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
J. D. Hamilton	vs	Geo. Berkstresser,
James Gorden	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Horstman, Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxton, Committee, &c.
Thomas Stewart	vs	Davison & Jackson.
P. Vaandevender	vs	McComb & Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	Joseph McCoy.
Ann Dowling	vs	Stewart Corbert.
George French	vs	Alex. McGee, et al.
George Housholder	vs	Abram Grubb.
Jos. S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Improvement Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Democratic County Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held at the Franklin House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, 21st July inst., the following resolution, offered by Mr. David Black, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be directed to issue a call to the Democratic voters of the county for the election of delegates in the several boroughs and townships to meet in County Convention in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the pupose of putting in nomination a county ticket, and appointing Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and taking such other action as may be deemed advisable for the success of the Democratic party at the approaching fall elections.

On motion of Gen. R. C. McGill, the Committee adjourned.

S. T. BROWN, *Chairman.*
GEO. W OWENS, *Secretary.*

To the Democrats of Huntingdon County.

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 11th, 1860, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House, at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect three Congressional and three Senatorial Conferees to put in nomination one candidate for Congress and one for the State Senate, and to transact such other business as may be thought advisable for the success of the party.

The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 7½ o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee.

S. T. BROWN, *Chairman.*

MILITARY MEETING.—The officers of the 4th Brigade, 14th Division, P. M., met at Jackson's Hotel, on the 9th inst., and organized by calling Gen. F. H. Lane to the chair, and appointing Capt. A. S. Harrison, Sec'y.

On motion, a committee of two, consisting of Gen. F. H. Lane, and Maj. R. C. McGill, was appointed to attend to procuring the necessary regimental and camp colors.

The Chair, on motion, was authorized to appoint the Committee of Arrangements, and selected the following named gentlemen to constitute said Committee:

J. Simpson Africa,	Wm. E. McMurtrie,
J. F. Ramey,	A. S. Harrison,
William B. Zeigler,	Dr. J. S. Griffith,
J. Sewell Stewart,	David Dunn,
John A. Nash,	Graffius Miller,
S. G. Whittaker,	George Jackson,
William Lewis,	J. M. Simpson,
R. Milton Speer,	P. McAteer,
Maj. J. S. Miller,	Dr. H. K. Neff,
Gen. J. C. Watson.	Horatio Fisher,
Henry Glazier,	David P. Gwin,
R. B. Petrikin,	Wm. Colon,
David Caldwell,	B. F. Miller,
Col. A. Sharrer,	Dr. Ed. Snare.
Col. G. W. Patterson,	

The Brigade Inspector was ordered to procure two hundred and fifty tents, the necessary number of marquees and camp equipage.

The Hill field was accepted as the ground for the encampment.

On motion the proceeding of the meeting were ordered to be printed in the borough papers.

F. H. LANE, Pres't.
A. S. HARRISON, Sec'y.

WHO CAN BEAT IT.—On Monday morning, by permission of Mr. C. Long, we took from his garden a head of cabbage which weighed four pounds. We are not certain that we selected the largest and heaviest head, but we are perfectly satisfied with the one we carried off. We shall have no objections to calling around where other gardens are as productive.

THEY ARE COMING.—The last *Centre Democrat* says: The Huntingdon Encampment is getting more popular every day. Centre county will send an immense crowd. Who wouldn't go? Only think of it, *sixty-four* unmarried ladies on one street and over *two hundred* in the town.

Cheer up my brave lads
And obey nature's laws.

TALL OATS.—We have received from Mr. Jacob Yeager, residing about 1½ miles this side of Birmingham, a stalk of oats measuring 6 feet 5 inches in length. If any of our farmers can beat this we will be pleased to hear from them.

☞ A cow belonging to Mr. Zack Barry, was run over by a coal train near Saxton, on Thursday last, and killed. Several of the cars were thrown off the track and badly broken.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the Broad Top City House is doing quite a flourishing business this summer. A large number of city folks are enjoying the mountain air, and the good feed provided by Mr. Morrison.

"We are not so wedded to any one man that we would not give an earnest support to the nominee of the Convention. It is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party that 'the will of the *majority* fairly expressed, should govern,' and in obedience to that principle, the choice of the Convention shall be our choice."—*Huntingdon Union, June* 13.

How now? Is Douglas the nominee of that Convention, or is he not?

☞ Mr. George Hern of Walker township, left with us a stalk of rye having three perfect heads. It was so much of a curiosity that a pet mouse took charge of it the first night after receiving it.

HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Our readers are requested to see advertisement of this flourishing Institution in another column.—The honorable reference given should be sufficient evidence of the high character of the Institution. There is no better in the State.

LOST—On Saturday night last, a Mosaic breast-pin, black ground with a bird on it, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church, on next Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SCOTTSVILLE, July 21, 1860.

WM. LEWIS, Esq.—Our town would be quite dull through harvest, were it not for the frequent visits we receive from the office-seekers of the Opposition ranks. There appears to be a perfect little army of them.—And they all appear to be very clever fellows. But its fashionable for them to be friendly until after the election.

We have but one man in this township who endorses the action of the Seceders. He formerly belonged to the Opposition. The Democracy are all enthusiastic for the regular nominees of the party. They say that the "*Vermont Cabinet Maker of* 1831, *shall be the Washington Cabinet Maker in* 1861." We want nothing more than a pure Douglas and Johnson Electoral Ticket put before the people, and there will be enough of men found in the State who are opposed to Black Republicanism and Sectionalism, to elect it.

The Rail making company of our township has suspended operations. The cause of the explosion of the concern, I believe, was for want of timber. At first when they commenced business, they thought they were going to have easy timber to work; but they have found out that the "Old Hickory" timber of little Clay cannot be split, and worked up with the soft wedge of Abolitionism.

Camp Meeting will be held within one fourth of a mile of this place by the United Brethren denomination, commencing the third day of August. More anon.

Yours, MINERAL SPRINGS.

POLITICAL, &C.

Movements of Douglas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20.—Senator Douglas arrived here at noon to-day, and was received by a crowd of at least nine thousand persons, which manifested much enthusiasm in the use of gunpowder, music and applause.

Senator Douglas spoke from the balcony of the Massaert House to the assembled multitude, and was frequently interrupted with cheers. He will dine here in company with a large number of our prominent citizens.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The Douglas wing of the State Democratic Executive Committee, meet to-day, and adopted an address to the people of the State. It does not recognize the Breckinridge section of the party.

Senator Douglas at Charleston.

BOSTON, July 20.—Last evening Senator Douglas was received by Mayor Dana, of Charlestown, and addressed about three thousand persons. His reception was very cordial and enthusiastic.

Maryland Douglas State Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The friends of Mr. Douglas have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held on the 16th of August, to present an Electoral ticket pledged to support Douglas and Johnson for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, under any and every condition.

☞ At the Breedinridge ratification meeting last Monday week at Washington, 1,200 clerks, attached to the departments, marched in procession. A wag carried a transparency—a three-sided thing—with the letter "B" on each side. On being asked the meaning, he replied: "Breck., Bread, and Butter."

☞ It has been determined at head-quarters to run a Breckinride Electoral Ticket in every State in the Union, and to show no quarter to Douglas or his supporters.

☞ It being understood at Washingotn that the Breckinridge National Committee have an abundance of money, they are overwhelmed by applications for material aid by the poor partisan papers of the North.

☞ The collectors of the prominent ports throughout the country are obeying the proscriptive orders of the President regarding Douglas office-holders. Many of them have already reported to headquarters certain removals which they have made.

☞ The Trenton *Gazette* compares the political complexion of the press in New Jersey with that exhibited during the Fremont campaign. In 1856 fourteen journals supported Fremont, six Fillmore, and fourteen Buchanan. Now thirty-three advocate the election of Mr. Lincoln, two that of Mr. Bell, fifteen that of Mr. Douglas, and five that of Mr. Breckinridge.

Unmitigable Sorrow.

"The melancholy days have come."

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?"

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now."

The grief evinced by those who have undertaken the disreputable task of disorganizing and demoralizing the Democratic party at their want of success in carrying out the plan of a Union Electoral Ticket in this State, is apparently so poignant that we can not avoid being touched at it, albeit, as honest Democrats, we can afford no relief. Had they kept their feet on solid ground, and their eyes fixed on the star of principle, their path would have been smooth and their journey, like ours, pleasant. They knew, or ought to have known, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and they should not have fallen into it. But as it has been the case from the creation of man to the present age that the wicked and perverse will be governed neither by counsel nor by signs; and this being the case with the disorganizing faction that have rallied around the Rebel flag of Breckinridge, they have finally gotten themselves neck deep in the slough of despond, from whence their piteous cries ascend in vain. As they have sowed, so will they reap—their harvest will be regret, anguish, remorse, heightened by the reflection that they have brought all upon themselves by recklessly pursuing a course pointed out to them by evil-minded men who have, for years past, been plotting the overthrow of the Democratic party and the subversion of the Union.

There is not a single press in Pennsylvania that flies the ensign of Breckinridge and Lane—there is not a tongue that proclaims adhesion to their cause, that can assign a sound reason, based upon Democratic or patriotic principles, for doing so. The course they are pursuing is demoralizing, disorganizing, in violation of usage, principle, justice, and honor. The proposition of compromise, coming from them, is more than a tacit acknowledgement that they are wrong, and understand thoroughly the untenableness of the position they occupy. If they are right, we are clearly in error; if their assumptions are true, ours are false—and in what system of ethics can they find it laid down that right may compromise with wrong, or truth with falsehood? The fact is, they feel the weight of the responsibility which they have taken upon themselves too oppressive to be borne alone, and having already sacrificed almost everything that honorable men hold dear, they are willing to sacrifice a little more in order to shift a part of the burden from their shoulders to ours. They feel that they have degraded themselves, violated their party fealty, and sunk their manhood by becoming the mere passive tools of a reckless and corrupt faction of politicians who aim at the destruction of our common country. To look upon men placed in so forlorn a condition awakens no pleasurable emotions in the heart. We pity, but can not relieve them.—We are in the way of the faithful, and dare not desert it to hold converse or treaty with sinners who have rebelled and sinned "against light and against knowledge." We can not accept the compromise they have offered, because, on our part, we have nothing to compromise—our skirts are clean, and we must keep them so, which we could not do were we, by accepting their terms, to associate politically with a band of rebellious disorganizers who have declared their independence of Democratic usages, and combined with Federalists, Disunionists, and Traitors to make war upon the Party and the Union.—We are as much afraid to burthen our consciences with so much guilt, as an honest Christian would be to play "blind man's buff" with the devil.

No, we can not extend a helping hand.—We must leave them where they are, to struggle, and sweat, and groan—to come out of the quagmire unaided, if they came at all, and if not, to sink into congenial filth "unwashed, unkempt," the political lepers of 1860.—*State Sentinel.*

DIED,

At the residence of his father in this place, on Monday the 23d inst., WM. CARMON, in the 30d year of his age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 23.—The Flour market continues dull, with little demand for export. Sales of 3 brands of superfine are held at $5.25, and scarce at that figure. Standard brands are quoted at $5.50; a sale of 500 bbls, for export at $5.50 ₱ bbl. The trade are buying from our lowest quotation up to $5.50@5.75 for superfine and extras, and $6@6.50 for fancy brands, according to quality.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without any quotable change, and very dull.

Grain.—There is not much Wheat offering to-day.—Sales of 4@5000 bushels prime Delaware Red, at $1.25@1 25½; and 1500 bushels Pennsylvania ditto at $1.24; 600 bushels choice sold at $1.26. White ranges from $1.30 to $1.40, as in quality. There is very little prime offering.—Rye is steady. The distillers are buying new at 70c.—Corn is not much inquired for. The receipts are light, and we quote prime Yellow at 68c.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Administrator of David Mountain, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises on *Saturday the 11th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, in said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver on the South, Andrew Carberry on the West, Patterson on North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata on the East, containing 200 acres, more or less, of which about 20 are cleared, and known as the Lewis Herring tract.

ALSO, A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND in Hopewell township, adjoining the Lewis Herring tract on the South, lands of William and Daniel Entrekin on the West, Geo. Hamilton on the North, and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river on the East, containing 127 acres, more or less, of which 50 acres are cleared, with two log houses thereon, called the coaling tract.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage. NATHAN WHITE,
July 25, 1860. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining other lands formerly of Robert Speer, dec'd, and others, (being the same tract of land which by deed dated 15th December, 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clarkson, trustee as aforesaid to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown, parties hereunto,) together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, waters, water courses &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—214 acres of land in Oneida twp., bounded on the north by lands of A. P. Wilson and Jacob Halman, on the south by land of James Foster, on the east by land of John Livingston, and on the west by lands of Shoonbergers, having thereon erected one log house, one frame house, one frame stable, one barn, part log and part frame. About one hundred acres of the land clear, and two apple orchards.

Also—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the Diamond fifty feet, and running back to the Rail Road 190 feet, having thereon erected a log house weather-boarded, about 30 by 40 feet, two stories high. Stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas P. Love and William McDivit, trading in the name of Love and McDivit.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to three hundred acres of coal land, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoop's Run, about 20 acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

ALSO—Two lots of ground belonging to the estate of said dec'd, lying and being near the borough of Alexandria, in said county. One thereof bounded by a street of said borough, lands of John Porter, Christian Harnish, John G. Stewart and by a grave yard lot; containing ten acres and one hundred and sixteen perches, more or less. The other lot bounded by Hartslong burying ground, and lands of Christian Harnish and Philip Bosbough, and containing one acre, and one hundred and nineteen perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ann Stewart, now dec'd., in the hands of Margaret Stewart, Executrix of said dec'd.

ALSO—Three lots of ground in the village of Coalmont, numbered in the plan of said village, No. 142, 143 and 144, having thereon two shanties, and a log stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan W. Lewis.

ALSO—Three hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Union township, about one hundred and twenty acres clear, having thereon erected two log houses, and one plank house eighteen by twenty four, one frame stable eighteen by twenty-four, one log barn twenty-four by sixty, with sheds, adjoining land of Jacob Walls on the north, Samuel Miller on the west, Jacob Posty's heirs on the south, and Shoop & Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Pheasant, John D. Borin and Amon Pheasant.

ALSO—All the right and interest of defendant in and to a tract of land known as the Jackstown property containing two hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Fisher and McMurtrie on the west, and the Vandevender farm and others, having thereon erected a large two story stone house, kept as a hotel, and other tenant houses and frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Montgomery.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, being No. 106 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Hill street, running back 200 feet to Washington street, having thereon erected a two story log house, weather boarded two story high, a frame store house 60 by 19, a two story frame house, 19 by 27, stable and other out buildings. Also—A lot of ground in Smithfield, in Walker township, 50 feet front, 100 feet back. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Bricker.

ALSO—7 acres of land situated in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house two stories high, 24 by 30. One plank house 1½ story high, 16 by 24. Two log houses 18 by 30. One Fulling mill 3 stories high, 25 by 42, and one saw mill. Also 34 acres timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Christina Hertzler.

ALSO—Three lots of ground situate in the town of Mt. Union, being Nos. 13, 14 and 15 in plan of said town, having thereon erected a frame cottage house 36 by 17, 1½ story high, with a back kitchen. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. H. Gorsuch.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Marklesburg being No 32 in plan of said town and having thereon erected a two story frame house and shop 60 feet front and extending back 160 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Beaver and Anthony Beaver.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The very best *BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE*, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the FIRST COURT WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July 25, 1860.]

HARRISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. S. E. DIXON, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

This Institution, incorporated in 1853, is admirably directed in its domestic arrangements, moral and religious culture, and course of studies. It is earnestly commended to the patronage of the public as a first class Seminary.

Circulars, stating terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing the Principal. J. W. WEIR,
President Board of Trustees.

Reference can be freely made to the patrons of the Seminary, among whom may be mentioned

Gov. William F. Packer, Harrisburg.
Hon. J. J. Pearson, "
William R. DeWitt, D. D., "
Rev. T. H. Robinson, "
Rev. J. G. Miles, "
Hon. Joseph Casey, "
William M. Kerr, Esq., "
D. D. Boas, Esq., "
John H. Briggs, Esq., "
Hon. A. S. Wilson, Lewistown.
Thomas Beaver, Esq., Philadelphia.
Charles Pleasants, Esq., Sunbury.
Hon. J. S. Haldeman, York county.
Robert Givin, Esq., Cumberland county.
John Irvin, Esq., Centre county.
B. Frank Irvin, Esq., Cumberland county.
July 25, 1860.–3t.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot.
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
July 25, 1860.–6m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of April, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of August, A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860. *General Agent.*

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!
PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, (1860,) to wit:

1. John Fleming, Administrator of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, dec'd.
2. Abraham Brumbaugh, Executor of Felix Linn, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
3. George M. Green, Administrator of David Myerly, late of Cass township, dec'd.
4. David Stever, Administrator of Abraham Showalter, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. David Clarkson, Executor of Jacob Baumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. John Enyeart, Administrator of David Enyeart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
7. Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred M. Scott, a minor son of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, filed by John T. Stryker.
8. James M. Jacobs, Administrator of Samuel Jacobs, dec'd.
9. Rebecca Hudson, Administratrix of George Hudson, late of Clay township, dec'd.
10. David Stewart, Administrator of Barbara Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. John Snyder, Guardian of Peter, John, Susannah, Joseph and Daniel Showalter, as stated by Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of said John Snyder, dec'd.
12. James Gwin, Executor of John Armitage, dec'd, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court, to sell the real estate of James Connerin, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 14, 1860.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission.*

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.–6m.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker*; also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes*, but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly,
Water Street, July 6, 1860. B. F. BROWN.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Saturday, July 28th, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a *VALUABLE FARM*, situate on the Little Trough Creek, in Cass township, 1½ miles from Calvin, and 2 miles from Cassville, (known as the Mansion Farm of Joshua Greenland, deceased,) containing 120 ACRES, 80 of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; a good apple orchard, dwelling house and barn, with all other necessary improvements.

Terms of Sale will be made to suit purchasers, and will be made known on day of sale, by

July 11, 1860. JONATHAN HOOVER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—
(Glasgow's Distribution.)

The undersigned appointed auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of James E. Glasgow, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday July 27, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BENEDICT,
July 4, 1860.–4t. Auditor.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the building he now occupies as a store and dwelling, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa. It is one of the best business stands in town.

Terms made known on day of sale.
July 4, 1860. M. STROUS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.
Huntingdon April 18, 1860

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. THROUGH FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 48	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 43	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell

A Variety.

☞ An apparently unsophisticated youth went into one of our saloons a few days since, and asked for something to appease his hunger. The keeper gave him a very good dinner, after which he said:

"If you ever come up our way give me a call."

"That won't do; your dinner is a quarter."

"Oh! I haint got any money, but if you ever come up to Allegary county, I'll give you a better dinner for nothing."

"Why," said the keeper, "you are very cool."

"Why, yes, I'm a cool chap, so much so that mother makes me stand in the pantry during the hot weather *to keep the meat from spoiling*.

☞ "Bridget bring me the castor oil, the baby is sick."

"It's all gone, marm, not a drop left."

"All gone! why, we have not opened the bottle."

"Sure you have had it every day, and I've seen you use it myself on your salad.

"Why, you don't say we have been eating castor oil every day during the salad season."

"Sure you have."

"But did you not see the bottle was labeled castor oil?"

"Sure and I did, marm; and didn't I put it into the castor every day?"

PATRIOTIC.—"Feller sogers," said a newly elected Lieutenant of militia, away down in Maine, "I'm all-fired obleeged to you for this shove up in the ranks you have given me.—Fellow sogers, I'm not going to forget your kindness soon, not by a darned sight; and I'll tell you what it is, I'll stick to my post like pitch to a pine board, so long as there's peace; but as I go in for rotation of office, if we should come to blows with the Britishers, I'll be darn'd if I don't resign right off, and give every fellow a fair shake for fame and glory, and all that ere."

☞ An exchange has the following. A friend of ours the other day was accosted with the words:

"Do you know the time, sir."

Upon which he pulled out his watch and after consulting it, returned it to his pocket, cooly replying.

"Yes, sir, I do," and then walked off leaving the questioner abashed at his own ridiculous way of inquiring the time.

☞ A wag seeing a pretty girl standing by a house having a bill of "To Let" on it, inquired if Miss, "was to be let with the premises?"

"No Sir-ee," replied Miss Pert. "I am to be let *alone*."

☞ An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of boots, exclaimed, "I believe I shall never get them on until I have worn them a day or two!

☞ A dun was somewhat taken back the other day, by the coolness with which a debtor said: "Call on next Thursday, my dear sir, exactly at ten o'clock, and I'll tell you when to call again."

☞ "You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who had asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had most of," was the boy's reply.

☞ A showman out west is gathering together curiosities for next season's campaign, and among other things he wishes to obtain 'The merchant who made a fortune without advertising."

☞ Why did the Creator give lords of creation a beard? Certainly not to support the barbers. The supreme Being knew better how to make a man than a barber did! —*Jane Swisshelm.*

☞ Near Warren, Conn., is posted on a meadow fence, the following: "Notis;—know kows is aloud in these medders, eny cows gits inter my medders afoursed shell hev his tale cut orf by mee.

☞ It is vain to stick your finger in the water and, pulling it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

☞ An Englishman's lunch—a slice 'am six heggs, and a quart of hale.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L
Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard.
FISHER & SON.

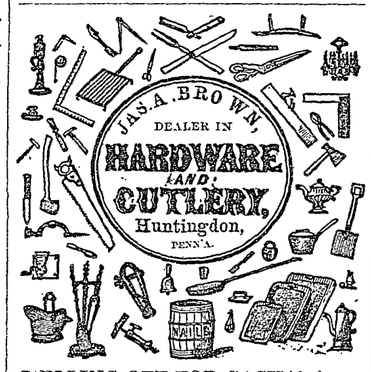
IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each.
FISHER & SON.

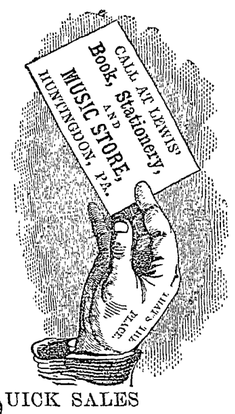
D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence." and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS.
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

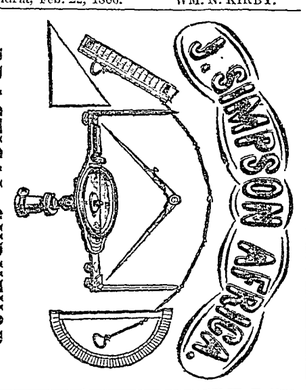
A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

TEETH EXTRACTED
without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,
for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of
J. A. BROWN.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,
PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.
☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.
☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2. 1860.

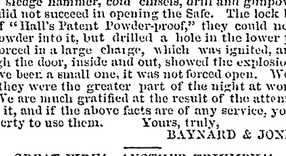
NEW PUBLICATIONS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States.* ☞ *Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,
By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.
In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.
We invite attention to the following notices:
"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.
"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.
"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.
"A delightful book it is."—The Press.
"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,
A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.
This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.
THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.
TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.
"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.
"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.
"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a *neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.*—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their *measure they can be accommodated at short notice.*
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!
Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—
That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.
Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.
The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.
The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.
WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.
Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:
Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be *in a perfect state*, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.
☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—
The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.
ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.
Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Lesley, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

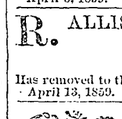
H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.


VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!
C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal[illegible], &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859-1y.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at
D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

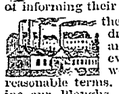
IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.
CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.
JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.
TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Curmon's Store.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took *the first premium* at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.
THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.
DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by
JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,
Call at the store of
BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best.
Call at
MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.